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8 **United States District Court**
9 **Southern District of California**

10 (Hon. Nita L. Stormes)

11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	Criminal Case No. 08CR1455BEN(NLS)
)	
12 Plaintiff,)	Material Witness' Reply Memorandum Of
)	Points And Authorities In Support Of
13 v.)	His Motion For A Videotaped Deposition
)	And Release From Custody
14 ARA E. AVETYANTS, ASHOT BARSEGHIAN,)	
and ARSEN GRISHAI MOTIVOSYAN,)	Date: June 12, 2008
)	Time: 9:30 a.m.
15 Defendants.)	Judge: Nita L. Stormes
)	Room: F

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18 Material witness Ara Hakobyan [the "Material Witness"], by and through his counsel,
19 attorney Ned Lynch, submits this reply memorandum of points and authorities in support of his
20 motion to take his videotaped deposition and thereafter be released from custody.
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22 All three defendants objected to the videotaped deposition of the Material Witness on several
23 grounds, all of which must be rejected by the court.

24 **Defendants Are Reading Rule 15 Incorrectly**

25 Defendants argue the Material Witness must show exceptional circumstances exist to grant
26 the Material Witness' motion for the videotaped deposition under Rule 15. That's not true. The
27 fallacy of this position was pointed out in the points and authorities submitted in support of this
28 motion. The Material Witness will explain the proper interpretation of this rule again.

Under Rule 15 only a party must establish exceptional circumstances exist if the party wants to take the deposition of a witness. A person designated as a material witness is not a party to the case. This motion is brought by the material witness only, not any of the parties (i.e., the prosecution or defendants).

Rule 15(a) is broken into to subparts. Subpart (a)(1) applies to parties filing a motion for deposition, and subpart (a)(2) applies to a material witness filing a motion for his or her deposition. Under Rule 15(a)(2) a witness may bring a motion to take his or her deposition without any showing of exceptional circumstances or hardship. A simple comparison of subpart (a)(1) to (a)(2) shows two different standards exist. Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 15¹.

Defendants Are Misinterpreting Torres-Ruiz

Defendants argue under Torres-Ruiz² the Material Witness must prove he is enduring “hardship” for the court to order the deposition. But Torres-Ruiz does not actually require a witness prove “hardship”. Torres-Ruiz rationalized evidence of hardship justifies a finding of extreme circumstances, but hardship is not required by Rule 15. Rule 15 does not contain the word “hardship”. Even if showing hardship helps determine that exceptional circumstances exist, a witness bringing a motion under subpart (a)(2) is not a party to the case, and thus is not required to demonstrate hardship.

¹ Rule 15. Depositions

(a) When Taken.

(1) In General.

A party may move that a prospective witness be deposed in order to preserve testimony for trial. The court may grant the motion because of exceptional circumstances and in the interest of justice. If the court orders the deposition to be taken, it may also require the deponent to produce at the deposition any designated material that is not privileged, including any book, paper, document, record, recording, or data.

(2) Detained Material Witness.

A witness who is detained under 18 U.S.C. § 3144 may request to be deposed by filing a written motion and giving notice to the parties. The court may then order that the deposition be taken and may discharge the witness after the witness has signed under oath the deposition transcript.

² Torres-Ruiz v. United States District Court (S. Dist. of Cal.), 120 F.3d 933 (9th Cir. 1997).

1 Rule 15 differentiates between parties requesting a deposition and a witness requesting his
2 or her own deposition. The difference makes sense. If a person detained as a material witness
3 cannot bond out of custody, he should be allowed to utilize the deposition procedures to procure an
4 immediate release from custody. Conversely, no party should be allowed to force a witness to be
5 deposed involuntarily unless exceptional circumstances exist. In this regard depositions are not
6 intended to be used for discovery purposes like in civil cases. A witness has a more compelling
7 interest in his or her liberty and the standards should be different. It should be and is easier for a
8 witness to be deposed voluntarily, rather than be forced into it by another unless exceptional
9 circumstances exist.

10 Under Rule 15(a)(2) a material witness is not required to establish any showing of hardship
11 or exceptional circumstances to be deposed. The Material Witness has simply proffered
12 humanitarian factors in support of his motion for the court and parties to consider. These factors are
13 not specifically used to establish hardship or exceptional circumstances. They are offered to inform
14 the court and parties an uncharged person (and his family) endures hardships during an indefinite
15 and prolonged incarceration, and that the deposition should be set at the earliest possible date.

16 Defendants also argue (in a strange, ironic manner) the Material Witness has consented to
17 an extended detention and the hardship that brings simply because he allegedly chose to enter the
18 U.S. without a valid permit from the government. Despite the repugnancy of a defense attorney
19 arguing for the continued and extended detention of an uncharged, unconvicted person, it is patently
20 wrong for the defendants to assert the Material Witness and his dependent wife and minor children
21 are not suffering hardships when incarceration is prima facie evidence of hardship for any and every
22 person.

23 And contrary to any misplaced assertions by the defendants, the Material Witness has not
24 consented to detention simply because he will or may pursue an asylum claim. Once released as a
25 witness as this case the Material Witness can always elect to abandon his asylum claim and return
26 to his home country if he deems the hardship of further detention outweighs the burdens of
27 repatriation.

1 Therefore, the court must grant the motion for the Material Witness to be deposed even if no
2 exceptional circumstances exist.

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4 **Defendants' Speculative Points Can Be Disregarded**

5 Defendants speculate--and that's all it is, speculation--that the deposition process would
6 violate their due process rights, rights to compulsory process, and right to confront a witness against
7 them. Defendants contend a jury *may not* perceive subtle reactions of the witness' testimony
8 preserved on videotape, but defendants offer no specific facts to support that supposition. This
9 contention can be disregarded as baseless speculation. Videotaped depositions are permitted by
10 court rules and used routinely in this district. That essentially negates the argument that subtle and
11 overt characteristics of the witness' demeanor are not visible by the videotape viewer(s). Even if
12 "subtle" mannerisms are not detected, that doesn't mean a jury cannot determine the demeanor and
13 validity of the testimony of the witness. And defendants opportunity for cross-examination during
14 the deposition effectively negates their compulsory process and confrontation arguments.

15 Defendants also speculate the Material Witness will provide biased testimony simply because
16 he is not charged with any crime, such as illegal entry into the U.S. The Material Witness has not
17 agreed to cooperate with the government as the defendants allege. In fact, the Material Witness has
18 no explicit or implicit agreement with the government regarding his testimony or any uncharged
19 crimes, nor has the Material Witness been granted immunity in any form relating to this case.
20 Defendants' beliefs are without merit given there are no specific facts to show the witness will
21 provide anything but truthful and unbiased testimony. In fact, the witness may even provide
22 favorable testimony to the defendants.

23 **The Material Witness Should Not Be Punished For A Lack Of Due Diligence By The Parties**

24 Defendants contend they he has barely begun his investigation for this case, and that some
25 discovery motions *may* be brought at a later date. We are nearly 7 weeks into this case. Defendants'
26 contentions suggests a lack of due diligence on the part of the parties to push this case forward.
27 Defendants and the Material Witness were arrested on April 26, 2008. If the court grants the motion
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1 for this deposition, the deposition will probably be set two or more weeks after the motion hearing,
2 which will be 9 or 10 weeks after the time of arrest. This is not a complex alien-smuggling case.
3 If the parties are not adequately prepared to go forward with a deposition that is not the fault of the
4 Material Witness. Yet, it's the Material Witness that will suffer if he is detained longer than
5 absolutely necessary.

6 Setting the deposition and forcing the parties to prepare their respective cases sooner than
7 later expedites the administration of criminal justice, rather than delays it.

8 If the court finds there are legitimate discovery issues or disputes that may have some affect
9 on this deposition, the court can: 1) set the deposition about two weeks out, 2) instruct the parties
10 to diligently resolve their discovery problems, and 3) then place the burden on the parties to set a
11 status conference before the deposition occurs to resolve any such discovery disputes. If the
12 unresolved discovery issues will significantly impact the outcome of deponent's testimony, the court
13 can postpone the deposition briefly at that time. Otherwise, setting the deposition date now keeps
14 the pressure on the parties to push this case forward. Not setting the deposition encourages the
15 parties to delay making progress, which deprives the Material Witness of his liberty and delays the
16 administration of justice.

17 **The Court Cannot Modify The Bond Conditions To Avoid Ordering The Deposition**

18 Defendants assert the court should modify the bond conditions to permit the Material Witness
19 to be released with a lower bond amount or on his own recognizance, which would obviate the need
20 for the deposition. This won't work. A material witness is released from custody through a two-step
21 process. The Material Witness must first satisfy whatever release conditions are imposed by the
22 district court. Then the Material Witness must overcome the release hurdles imposed by the
23 Department of Homeland Security.

24 In this district the U.S. Border Patrol will not release a material witness from custody unless
25 a significant court bond (monetary pledge or secured collateral) has been posted with the district
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1 court.³ Even if the court agrees to an O.R. release, the U.S. Border Patrol will not release the
2 Material Witness without a suitable bond being posted at the court. The Border Patrol has no legal
3 authority or mechanism to set and process appearance bonds, so it relies completely on the district
4 court bond as assurance the Material Witness will not abscond. It also appears the Material Witness
5 has a criminal history that precludes the Border Patrol from releasing him from custody regardless
6 of what the court does regarding the appearance bond conditions. Thus, changing the court bond
7 requirements in this case will not result in the release of the Material Witness.

8 **Conclusion**

9 The Material Witness requests the court grant his motion set his videotaped deposition so he
10 can be released from custody immediately thereafter.

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12 Dated: June 9, 2008

S/Ned Lynch

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26 ³ In very exceptional cases the U.S. Border Patrol will deviate from this policy, such as where the
27 witness has serious health, age, or family conditions that cannot be adequately addressed if the person remains in
28 custody. Also, D.H.S. rules and immigration laws prohibit the release of detainees that have significant criminal
histories. So even if the district court agrees to modify the bond conditions to an O.R. release, the second prong of the
release procedures cannot be overcome. Thus, an O.R. release is rarely a viable alternative to ordering the deposition.